"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKI, A.

BORDOVSKI, A. The new in the Hungarian sugar industry. p. 31. Vol. 5, no. 8, 1956 ELEKTROINNERGIIA. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions Lists (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKI, A.

BORDOVSKI, A. Utilizing the waste in the sugar industry. p. 34.

Vol. 5, No. 10, 1956.
LEKA PROMISHLENOST.
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

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Bulgaria/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement, I-26

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63507

Author: Bordovski, Al.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Technical Maturity of Sugar Beets and Analytical Methods for Its Evaluation at the Refinery

Original Periodical: Ustanovyavane tekhnicheskata zryalost na zakharnoto tsveklo i aralitichni metodi za okachestvyavaneto mu v predpriyatiyata. Leka promishlenost, 1955, 4, No 12, 26-29; Bulgarian

Abstract: Description of the technique of sampling and of procedures for investigating the beets received at a sugar refinery.

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BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Carbohydrates and Refinement. II-26

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 26713

Author :
Inst :
Title : Utilization of Sugar Industry Waste.

Orig Pub : Leka promishlenost, 1956, 5, No 10, 34-36

Abstract : A survey of possibilities of utilizing waste to increase sugar yields at refineries, to supply requirements of agronomy and animal husbandry, and for the manufacturing alcohol, glycerol, yeast, organic acids, and other products.

Card 1/1

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L 5308-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) LJP(c) JD/HM/HW
ACC. NR: AP5025755 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0120/0120

AUTHORS: Lotsmanov, S. N.; Krivun, G. N.; Chekunov, I. P.; Uspenskiy, B. N.; Osval'd, F. V.; Bordovskikh, N. S. 32 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Silverless solder for soldering copper and its alloys. Class 49, No. 174931

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 120

TOPIC TAGS: solder, copper, copper alloy, tin, nickel, cobalt, manganese

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a silverless solder for soldering copper and its alloys. The solder contains tin, phosphorus, and copper. To improve the density and strength of the soldered joint and to lower the soldering temperature, nickel or cobalt (up to 1%) and manganese (up to 0.5%) are added to the solder, while the remaining components are taken in the following proportions: tin- 10-15%, phosphorus- 4-5%, copper- remainder.

SUB CODE: IE, MM/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec62/ ORIG. REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

OC

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, G.

Three-section conveyer. Muk. -elev.prom.22 no.11:25-26 N '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Leningradskaya realizatsionnaya baza no.4 Zagotzerno.
(Conveying machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKI, Georgi

Defects in enameled vessels, and their causes. Leka promishl 2 no. 9:23-29 '53.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, G.A.

NYRIKOV, V. G., KUSHNIR, Yu. M., BUTSLOV, M. M. and BORDOVSKIY, G.
Institue for Electronic Optics of the State Committe for Radio Electronics, Moscow.

Use of an Image Amplifier for Increasing the Distinctness of the Image in an Electron Microscope." by V. G. K Nyrikov, Yu. M. Kushnir, M. M. BUtslov and G. Bordovskiy.

report presented at 4th. Int. Conference on Electron Microscopy, Berlin GFR. 10-17 Sep 1958.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKI, G.: KRASOVSKI, V.: KUSHNIR, IU.

"Investigation of the corpuscular radiation of the sun by means of the artificial earth satellite. Tr. from the Russian"

Fiziko-Mathematichesko Spisanie. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 1, no. ½, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

KRASOVSKIY, V.I.; KUSHNIR, Yu.M.; BORDOVSKIY, G.A.; ZAKHAROV, G.F.; SVETLITSKIY, Ye.M.

Detection of corpuscules by the third artificial earth satellite. Isk.sput.Zem. no.2:59-60 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Artificial satellites)
(Solar radiation--Observations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

SOV-120-58-3-17/33

AUTHORS: Kushnir, Yu. M., Nyrykov, V.G., Butslov, M. M. and Bordovskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Application of an Electron-Optical Converter in an Electron Microscope (Primeneniye elektronno-opticheskogo preobrazovatelya v elektronnom mikroskope)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 3, pp 73-75 and 2 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Electron-optical converters may be used in the observation of images of low brightness in electron microscopes. It is shown that the use of such converters enables one to observe and focus images in both transmission and reflection microscopes with current densities at the screen of 10^5 - 10^6 electrons per cm^2 and thus study objects which under the more usual conditions may become damaged. The microscope employed for this work was the MEM-50 described in Ref.2. The principle of the method is shown in Fig.1. Here 1 is the tube of the transmission or reflection microscope, 2 is the observation window, 3 is the photographic camera, 4 is the screen of the electron microscope, 5 is the objective, 6 is the photocathode of the converter, 7 is the cascade electron optical converter, 8 is the screen of the converter, 9 is an additional objective,

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SOV-120-58-3-17/33

Application of an Electron-Optical Converter in an Electron Microscope

10 is the photographic camera and 11 is a probe (Faraday cap) used to measure the electron current. Fig.5 shows an electron microphotograph of the surface of a piece of copper covered by an electrolytically deposited layer of nickel. This photograph was taken with a reflection microscope. Observation and focussing in this case could only be carried out using a cascade electron-optical converter. There are 6 figures, no tables and 3 references, of which 2 are Soviet and 1 is French.

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1957.

1. Electron microscopes--Equipment 2. Electron optics--Applications

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

AUTHORS: Krasovskiy, V. I., Kushnir, Yu. M., Bordovskiy, G. A. 53-64-3-2/8

TITLE: The Investigation of Corpuscular Radiation of the Sun by Means of an Artificial Earth Satellite (Issledovaniye korpuskulyarnogo izlucheniya Solntsa s pomoshch'yu iskusstvennogo sputnika Zemli)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Vol. 64, Nr 3, pp. 425-434 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the authors give a survey on the present stage of the problem of corpuscular sun radiation, and they also report on earlier works dealing with the same subject. An artificial satellite can be used for the investigation of corpuscular sun radiation in two different ways. First, the chemical composition of corpuscular flux can be determined directly by mounting a special mass-spectrometer s on the satellite. Such apparatus can be constructed. The most effective method of registration, however, is connected with a photographic process; this makes necessary a special construction of the satellite

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and the material obtained must be brought down to the earth. Besides, a strict orientation of the apparatus in a certain direction would be necessary. The second possibility which can be realized at present is the investigation of the distribution and the penetration of the corpuscles at various geomagnetic longitudes and latitudes, especially during the day. This makes possible a checking of the various hypotheses on the nature of corpuscular flux. The apparatus projected and being built for this purpose is shown in a diagram. A fluorescing screen serves as indicator of the corpuscles. The radiation of the fluorescent screen is registered by a photocell, and then the photoelectric current is amplified, stored, and transferred by a corresponding radio-telemetric apparatus. A metal foil fixed in front of the fluorescent screen makes possible a coarse estimation of the ranges of corpuscles and moreover it protects the fluorescent screen and the photocell against the direct action of sun radiation. A shutter restricts the angle of the action of corpuscles. The apparatus described here can at the same time be used with apparatus for the inve-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

The Investigation of Corpuscular Radiation of the Sun by Means of an Artificial Earth Satellite 53-64-3-2/8

stigation of x-radiation of the sun and the micro-meteorites. The soft corpuscular radiation of the sun can be determined only without metal foils at night when there is no sunlight. In using it this way, the apparatus can be switched-on or off by a special control signal of the present course device. There are 5 figures and 38 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

1. Sun--Radiation 2. Particles--Photographic analysis 3. Satellite vehicles--Applications 4. Intersteller matter--Analysis

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKII, G.: KRASOVSKII, V.: KUSHNIR, JU.

"Examining corpuscular raidation of the sun through artificial earth sattelites"

Pokroky Matematiky, Fysiky a Astronomie. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

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AUTHORS: Krasovskiy, V.I., Shklovskiy, I.S., Gal'perin, Yu.I., Svetlitskiy, Ye.M., Kushnir, Yu.M. and Bordovskiy, G.A.

TITLE: Discovery of Approximately 10 keV Electrons in the Upper Atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Akademiya SSSR. Iskusstvenyye sputniki Zemli. No. 6. Moscow, 1961, pp. 113 - 126

TEXT: Prior to experiments carried out with the aid of artificial Earth satellites, it was assumed that the natural glow, heating, and ionization of the upper atmosphere was largely due to hard electromagnetic radiation of solar origin. It was considered that corpuscular radiation (protons, α-particles and electrons) could only penetrate the atmosphere in the polar regions and thereby give rise to geomagnetic disturbances and aurorae. It was found that aurorae were frequently initiated by protons with a considerable velocity spread. However, in many cases, hydrogen-emission was not observed and the appearance of aurorae was provisionally associated with electrons having

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Discovery of ....

energies up to a few hundreds or thousands of eV. An attempt was then made by Krasovskiy et al (Ref. 3 - UFN, 64, 425, 1958) to detect these electrons from the third Soviet artificial Earth satellite. The apparatus employed consisted of two very thin phosphors covered by aluminium foils. The scintillations were recorded by photomultipliers and the amplified photomultiplier signal was stored and later telemetered to Earth. Owing to the presence of the aluminium foils (which were of differing thicknesses) it was possible to estimate both the intensity and the energy of the electrons which were most effective in exciting the phosphors. A particular feature of this apparatus was that it was sensitivie only to electrons and did not respond to protons and photons of comparable energy. The apparatus indicated the presence of large electron currents at altitudes up to 900 km in the region of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, the energy of these electrons being of the order of 10 keV. These currents were often so large that the apparatus gave off-scale readings since such high currents were not expected. In the case of these off-scale readings the energy

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Discovery of ....

flux exceeded 100 erg $cm^{-2}sec^{-1}$ at altitudes up to 1 900 km from the Earth's surface. Fig. 2 shows the calibration curves for the two detectors employed in this experiment. The dashed lines correspond to aluminium foil of 0.8×10^{-3} g/cm^2 and the continuous lines correspond to aluminium foil of 0.4×10^{-3} g/cm^2. The numbers on these lines indicate the energy of the electrons in keV. These calibration curves were obtained in laboratory experiments using parallel beams of mono-energetic electrons. The current density of monochromatic electrons (A/cm^2) is plotted along the vertical axis and the telemetric channel number, which is proportional to the logarithm of the photomultiplier current, along the horizontal axis. Fig. 3 shows the difference ΔK between the logarithmic-scale divisions of the two detectors as a function of the energy of the electrons used in the calibration. The ratio of the photo-currents of the two detectors depends on the energy of the electrons or, more precisely, on the form of the energy spectrum. This relation was determined in

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Discovery of ....

preliminary laboratory experiments with mono-energetic electrons. The form of the energy spectrum recorded by the satellite is unknown and comparison of the readings produced by the two detectors can only be used to estimate an equivalent energy. This equivalent energy E_{equiv} is defined as the energy of a monochromatic beam which gives the same photo-current ratio for the two detectors as the observed value. Proceeding along these lines one can also define an equivalent current and an equivalent energy flux. It can easily be shown that these equivalent quantities give, in fact, the lower limits of the measured quantities. Consideration of the telemetric records, a number of which are reproduced in the present paper, showed that the most frequently recorded energies occurred in the neighbourhood of 14 keV. Since the sensitivity of the apparatus is considerably higher for high-energy electrons, it follows that in the case of non-monochromatic electrons the maximum flux corresponds to an energy below 14 keV. This maximum can be determined if some energy-distribution function

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Discovery of ....

is assumed. It is estimated that the energy flux associated with these currents, which may reach the lower layers of the atmosphere, is at least 1 erg $cm^{-2} sec^{-1}$. The discovery of large currents of 10 keV electrons is of particular importance to the understanding of many geophysical phenomena. For example, it is interesting to note that appreciable intensities of such electrons first appear at the geomagnetic latitude at which increased ionization was previously recorded in the F-layer and which could not be explained by hard electromagnetic radiation of solar origin. The existence of these electron currents may lead to the explanation of ionization irregularities in the upper atmosphere. Acknowledgments are made to S.Sh. Dolginov, V.V. Beletskiy and Yu.V. Zonov for determining the orientation of the apparatus relative to the magnetic field. There are 11 figures and 15 references: 12 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, G. A., SHUTTE, N. M., GRINGAUZ, K. I., BALANDINA, S. M.

"On the results of the charged Particle Three-Electrode Trap Experiments in the second Radiation Belt and in the Outermost Belt of Charged Particles"

Soviet papers presented at Plenary Meetings of Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) and third International space Sumposium, Washington, D. C., 23 Apr - 9 May 62

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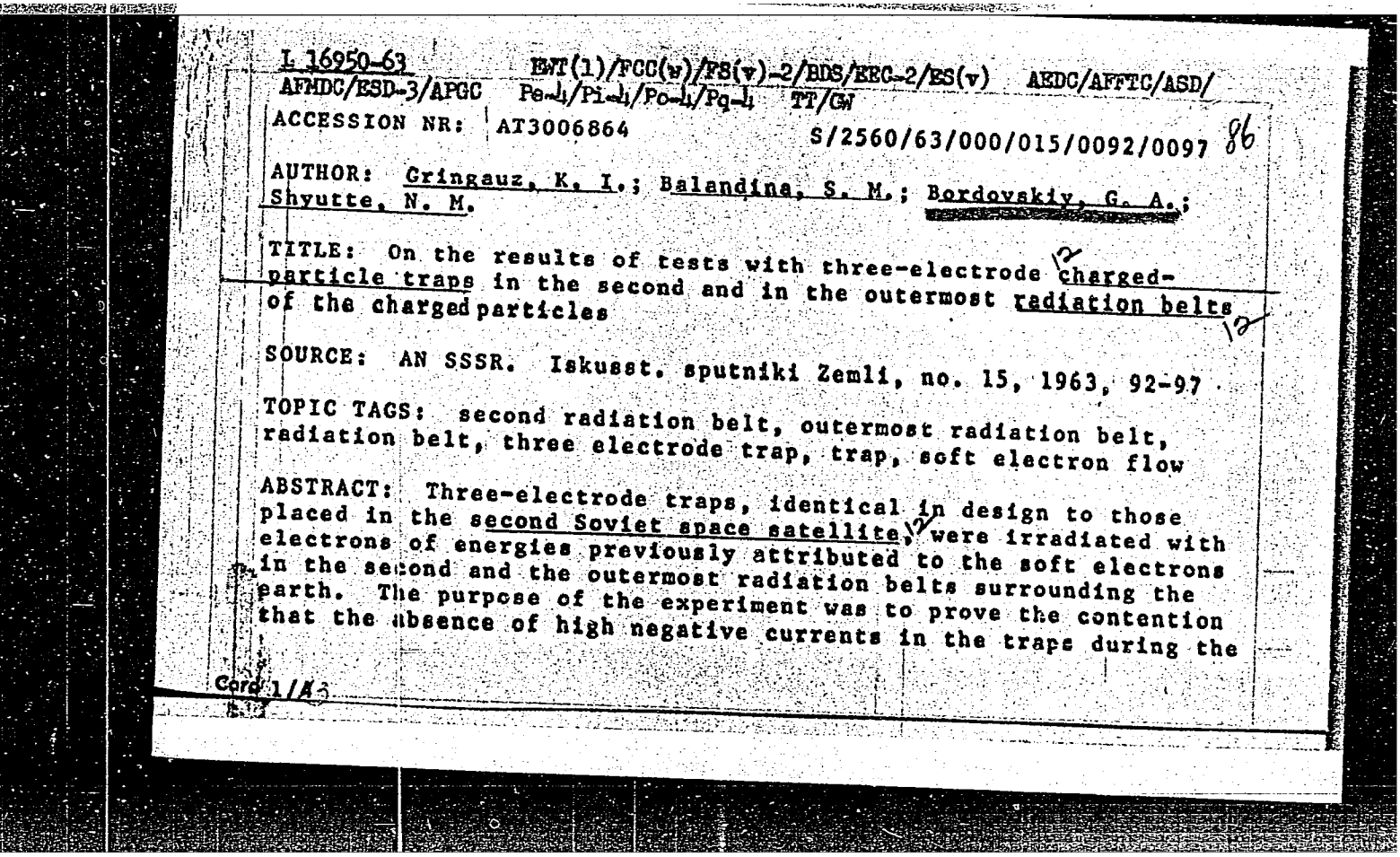

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AFMDC/ESD-3/APGC Pe-4/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4 TT/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT3006864 S/2560/63/000/015/0092/0097 86

AUTHOR: Gringauz, K. I.; Balandina, S. M.; Bordovskiy, G. A.; Shyutte, N. M.

TITLE: On the results of tests with three-electrode charged-particle traps in the second and in the outermost radiation belts of the charged particles

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Iskusst. sputniki Zemli, no. 15, 1963, 92-97

TOPIC TAGS: second radiation belt, outermost radiation belt, radiation belt, three electrode trap, trap, soft electron flow

ABSTRACT: Three-electrode traps, identical in design to those placed in the second Soviet space satellite, were irradiated with electrons of energies previously attributed to the soft electrons in the second and the outermost radiation belts surrounding the earth. The purpose of the experiment was to prove the contention that the absence of high negative currents in the traps during the

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passage of spaceships through the second radiation belt was not accidental and to evaluate the errors in determining the electron flows in the outermost belt. A schematic of the experiment is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The electron flow formed by electron gun 1 was focused by means of cylinder 2. Variation in cylinder voltage in relation to plate 3 made it possible to regulate the electron energy in the range from 150 ev to 40 Kev. Control measurements of the value of the total current were made by means of special probe 4. The degree of electron-flow focussing was checked by means of luminiscent screen 5. Trap 6 was able to turn in relation to the direction of electron flow and its internal and external grid voltages could be altered during the experiment. Measurements confirm that the coefficient of secondary-electron emission decreases with an increase in primary electrons. The negative collector current decreases in absolute value with an increase in the electron energy in the incident flow. At the same time, in an incident flow, variations in internal grid potential within the range of -150 to -200 v have no effect on collector

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current. The authors conclude that the values of electron flows up to 40 Kev determined by means of three-electrode traps are only two to three times lower than the actual values and that, consequently, the evaluation of such electron flows by means of these traps is correct. This confirms the contention that soft electron flows in the second radiation belt do not exceed 2×10^{-7} e.cm^{-2}.sec^{-1} to 3×10^{7} e.cm^{-2}sec^{-1}. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Apr62 DATE ACQ: 29Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GE, AS NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 010

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L 00406-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AR5014415 UR/0058/65/000/004/E086/E086

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4E641

AUTHOR: Bordovskiy, G. A.; Izvozchikov, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the kinetics of photoconductivity in lead oxide as a function of temperature

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A. I. Gertsena, v. 239, 1964, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, lead oxide, carrier lifetime, polycrystal

TRANSLATION: The authors study the variations in the life-time (τ) of nonequilibrium current carriers in photosensitive polycrystalline red PbO. The guard ring method was used for measuring the photocurrent, which predominates in the surface layers. Square pulses were used for illumination of the specimen. The curves for buildup and decay of the photoconductivity were used for determining τ. It is shown that τ increases slowly with temperature at low injection levels, and decreases with an increase in temperature at high injection levels. F. Nad'.

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L 03916-67 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACC NR: AR6031888 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/E095/E095

AUTHOR: Izvozchikov, V. A.; Bordovskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Influence of heat treatment on the photoelectric properties of lead oxide single crystal

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E746

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A. I. Gertsena, no. 265, 1965, 268-277

TOPIC TAGS: lead oxide single crystal, lead oxide photosensitivity, oxygen adsorption, water desorption

ABSTRACT: The temperature curve with electroconductivity and measurements of photoconductivity shows an increase in photosensitivity of lead oxide on heating which is explained by desorption of H_2O. However, it is supposed that the main role in crystal sensitization is played by the formation of surface states during oxygen adsorption. [Translation of abstract]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

~~BORDOVSKIY, O.K.~~

BORDOVSKIY, O.K.

Some data on clay minerals of sediments of the northwestern part of the Pacific. O. K. Bordovskii. *Trudy Inst. Okeanol., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 17, 133–6(1956).—Clay minerals of the northwestern Pacific are terrigenous in origin and their distribution depends on hydrodynamic conditions of a locality. Hydromica predominates closer inshore, being formed apparently by weathering of terrigenous material. Beidellite is more common in locales further removed from the shores. In some locations hydromica is found under beidellite. G. M. Kesolaroff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, O. K.

Consistency of some modern marine sediments. O. K. Bordovskii. *Trudy Inst. Okeanol. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 17, 137–40(1950).—Studies with a penetrometer showed that in northwestern Pacific deposits the strength of bonding sedimental particles with each other rises with increased depth while moisture content declines. The data indicate that consistency of silts depends largely on moisture content. In some clay-type sediments there is evidence, however, of more strong bonding which is not connected directly with moisture content.

G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, O.K.

PA - 2926

AUTHOR: BORDOVSKIY, O.K.

TITLE: Humic Substances in the Deposits of the Western Part of the Bering Sea. (Guminovyye veshchestva v osadkach zapadnoy chasti Beringova morya, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 1, pp 157 - 160 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 6 / 1957 Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT: Humic substances form an important part of the organic substance of marine deposits and sedimentary rocks. They are supposed to play a part in the production of oil, whereas others ascribe to them an "importance that is inverse to bituminization". Part of organic remains which escaped full decomposition changes into a more stable structure-humic substance. 26 samples taken of the soil were investigated which had been collected by the laboratory of marine deposits of the Oceanographic Institute of the Academy. The average content is nearest to that of the Black Sea. The main part contains aleuritic-clayey (0,77 %) and clayey (0,48 %) earths. Coarse and fine sands have the lowest content of all (0,12 and 0,21 %). Coarse aleurites and fine-aleuritic clays are between the two. The comparison between the humic content and the concentration of corg in the same types of deposit shows a close connection between them since they are in a direct ratio. We doubt the statements of former authors that fine grained deposits have a greater absorption capacity for

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humic substances dissolved in water. This is disproved by the direct connection between the humic substances and the distribution of organic substance. Furthermore, the group of the aleuritic-clayey and not of the clayey earths have the highest content of humic substances and corg in the Bering Sea. The close connection between humic organic substances is also reflected in their surface-distribution. Small contents of 0,20 % are to be found in the deposits of the continental shallow and in the submarine mountains of Shirghov. In contrast to this, however, the humic content rises in the shore-zones in the gulf of Anadyr, where the continental abyss is broader. It attains its highest value in the central part of the gulf. The distribution of the humic coefficient approaches (according to granulometric deposit-types) to the total plan of distribution of the humic substances and therefore of the entire organic substance. It may be said that the part played by the humic substances in the total amount of the organic substance increases with growing concentration of the latter in the deposits. This is to a certain extent connected with the fact that the higher concentrations of organic matter are connected with fine deposits which, as a rule, occur in greater depths. Therefore, the more stable organic substance is found here. The investigated humic substances differ from

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Humic Substances in the Deposits of the Western Part of the Bering Sea

those of terrestrial origin. The marine humic substances have a low condensation. The relation C/H used as an expression for this fluctuates in their case between 6,8 and 8,8, whereas in soil it amounts to 12,0 - 21,4. It is possible that this is connected with a certain anaerobity of the submarine deposits which, according to V.A.USPENSKIY, promote the high H-content. A comparison of the C/H relation of the investigated models among one another shows that this relation lies higher in the deep-sea deposits. Therefore the impression is created that deep-sea deposits have a somewhat more condensed structure than those in shallow water.
(2 illustrations, 3 tables and 8 citations from Slav publications).

ASSOCIATION: Oil-Institute of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
PRESENTED BY: S.I.MIRONOV, Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED: 20.9.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

20-6-38/59

AUTHOR: BORDOVSKIY,O.K.

TITLE: The Bituminosity of Deposits of the Western Part of the Bering Sea. (Bituminoznost' osadkov zapodnoy chasti Beringova morya, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1321-1323 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The study of the bitumen content in sediments which brings much valuable information about the composition and genetic affinity of bitumina and petroleum meets with a serious difficulty. The often odcurring re-distribution of bitumen frequently leads to relations between bitumen and organic substance which differs sharply from original ones. Furthermore, it is scarcely possible to distinguish with certainty between the syngenetic bitumina and the later on ones because of bitumen migration. On the occasion of the investigation of recent marine deposits it was possible to avoid the difficulties to a great extent, because here the first stage of the process is concerned when a new distribution of bitumen had not yet occurred in the sediment. In the western part of the Bering Sea 25 soil samples from the top horizons were investigated. The bitumen content fluctuates here between 0,010 and 0,110% (average 0,052%), calculated according to the natural dry weight of the sediment. In table 1 the bitumen content is comprised accord-

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The Bituminosity of Deposits of the Western Part of the Bering Sea.

ing to various types of granulometric sediments. The aleuritic-clayey and clayey earths have the highest content, the sand-group the lowest. Binding to the concentration of the organic carbon which is shown in illustration 1 is characteristic. Furthermore, a certain decrease of the bitumen content in the organic substance is found with a rise of concentration of the latter. The so-called bitumen coefficient (%-ratio between the bitumen carbon and the entire organic carbon) fluctuates between 3,0 and 11,3% (average 5,1%). Only about 1/4 of the organic substance is bitumenous, compared to the diatom plancton which is the main producer of the organic substance of the Bering Sea (bitumen coefficient about 20%). The dependence of the bitumen coefficient on the granulometric sediment types is inverse compared to the ratio to the bitumen content. The chart (illustration 3) shows the distribution of bitumen in the western part of the Bering Sea. The deposits of the continental shoal are poor (below 0,05%) in bitumen, though the production of the organic substance is here high. Only in the shallow gulf of Anadyr does concentration rise in the central part. The submarine chain of Shirshov is just as poor (in the central part 0,06 - 0,08%). The content rises, however, towards the level. Thus, the highest bitumen content in the

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The Bituminosity of Deposits of the Western Part of the Bering Sea.
southern deeper part of the sea is not in the central part of the depressions, but on the periphery. (3 illustrations, 4 Slavic References)

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
PRESENTED BY: S.I.MIRONOV, Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED: 26.10.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, O.K.

20-3-26/46

AUTHOR: Bordovskiy, O. K.

TITLE: The Composition of Organic Matter in the Recent Sediments of the Bering Sea (Sostav organicheskogo veshchestva sovremennykh osadkov Beringova morya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 443 - 446 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In context with the clarification of the early diagenetic metamorphism process, much attention is paid to the study of this question. The Bering Sea as one of the largest recent geosynclinal waters on the Eastern border of the Asiatic continent, offers vast possibilities for this purpose. The determination of organic carbon (C_{org}), of the total quantity of nitrogen (N_{total}) of the humin - as well as of the bitumen substances were selected as basic features. It can be noticed from the analysis summarized in table 1 that the C_{org} -content is in a certain dependence on the granulometry and that it grows with an increase of the dispersion-grade of the sediments. N_{total} shows the same dependence. The close connection between the two said elements is clearly expressed in the diagram which shows a dependence approximated to a straight line. It can be concluded from this that the rôle of nitrogen is rather constant

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The Composition of Organic Matter in the Recent Sediments of the Bering Sea

in the organic matter. Since the main-resource of this substance forms the diatomaceous plankton in the Bearing Sea, the relative N-content in the same substance is on the whole determined by its degree of decomposition. The C/N-value in the said plankton fluctuates between 5,5 and 7,0 (6,3 on the average). In the sediments these values are 7,0 to 10,8 (8,8 on the average), Consequently there is less nitrogen contained in the depositions than in the diatomaceous plankton. Humic substances show an inverse behavior in respect to their content in various granulometric types than C and N. They are most abundant in fine aleurolite-loamy deposits of mud. This trait is apparently established already in recent sediments and is conserved at their transition in petrified state. The relative content of humic substances in the organic substance shows the same dependence on the granulometry. The bitumen-content of the sediments is closely connected with the concentration of the organic substances. It also decreases with the coarsening of the sediment particles. On the other hand, the distribution of the relative bitumen content (of the bitumen coefficient) according to the granulometric system is strange: it is the highest with sands and the lowest with fine aleurit-muds. It is at present generally admitted that the biochemical processes play a predominant rôle with the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

The Composition of Organic Matter in the Recent Sediments of the Bering Sea

conversion of the organic substance of the sediments. Their intensity is in first line determined by the biochemical decomposability of this substance. In order to find out the quantity of the substances which determine the activity of the micro-organisms, the said substance is hydrolyzed with poor acid. The decreasing content of easily hydrolyzable matters in the organic substance in fine grained sediments which was determined, might be explained by the greater depth in which such sediments are deposited. Yet this is not the case. The organic substance of the sediments in the Bering Sea has a sufficient quantity of easily assimilable matters for the micro-organisms. Nevertheless the organic substance reaches the deep-sea depositions in a not sufficiently decomposed state. There must exist any natural factors in the Bering Sea which prevent a full exploitation of the easily assimilable organic matter by bacteria during the passage of the flow of water. However, it is not oxygen deficiency. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 6 Slavic references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

20-3-26/46

The Composition of Organic Matter in the Recent Sediments of the Bering Sea

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Petroleum Research AN USSR
(Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: June 7, 1957, by S. I. Mironov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, O. K., Candidate Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "Conditions for the accumulation and transformation of organic material in the benthic deposits of the Bering Sea". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Geology and Working of Mineral Fuels), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 130)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, O.K.

Organic matter in recent sediments of the Bering Sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 42:89-106 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Bering Sea--Sediments (Geology)) (Organic matter)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, O.K.

Chemistry of sediments in the central part of the Pacific Ocean.
Trudy Inst. okean. 42:107-116 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Pacific Ocean--Sediments (Geology))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, O.K.

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-6 Sep 1961.

AGAPOVA, G. V., BUDANOVA, L. Y., ZATONSKIY, L. K., ZENKEVICH, N. L., IVANOV, A. G., LARINA, N. I., MAROVA, N. A., and UDINTSEV, G. B. All from the Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The bottom relief of the Pacific Ocean and its cartographic representation" (Section VI.A)

ANDRIYASHEV, A. P., Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Myctophid fishes of the Antarctic and the problem of their bipolar distribution in the Pacific Ocean" (Section III.C)

ANDRUSHCHENKO, P. F., and SKORNYAKOVA, N. S., Institute of Oceanology - "The manganese concretions of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.1)

APH----YEV, G. D. (Name blurred, but may be AFANAS'YEV, G. D.), Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry - (Title of paper is blurred; following is approximate title) - "Mokhoyevishich's discontinuty [sic] layer and petrographic data" (Section VII.C)

BALAKINA, L. M., Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt - "The character of stresses and ruptures in the earthquake foci of the Pacific seismic zone" (Section VII.C.2)

BARSUKOV BARMUKOV, V. V., Institute of Zoology, "On the Pacific origin of the Anarhichadidae family" (Section III.C)

BATALIN, A. M., Yakutsk State University - "On the heat processes in the waters of the Far East (Section VII.B)

BEKLEMISHEV, K. V., Institute of Oceanology - "On the transformation of the plankton of the Pacific drift and in the adjacent waters" (Section III.C)

BELOUSOV, V. V., and RUDICH, Ye. M., Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt - "Genesis and age of the abyssal depression of the sea of Japan" (Section VII.C.2)

BELYAYEV, G. M., Institute of Oceanology - "Accumulations of squid beaks and shark teeth at the ocean floor" (Section III.C)

BEZRUKOV, P. L., Institute of Oceanology - "Recent sedimentation and the geological history of the Okhotsk sea" (Section VII.C.1)

BEZRUKOV, P. L., LISITSYN, A. P., PETELIN, V. P., and SKORNYAKOVA, N. S., Institute of Oceanology - "Recent sediments of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)

BIRSHTEYN, Ya. A., and VINOGRADOV, M. Ye., Institute of Oceanology - "Some specific features in the geographical distribution of abyssal pelagic animals (Amphipoda)" (Section III.C)

BOGDANOV, S. T., Institute of Oceanology - "New charts of cotidal lines and the character of tidal phenomena in the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.B) ✓

BOGOROV, V. G., BEKLEMISHEV, K. V., and VINOGRADOV, M. Ye., Institute of Oceanology - "The distribution of the zooplankton biomass in the Pacific Ocean" (Section III.C)

BORDOVSKIY, O. K., Institute of Geology Exploitation of Combustible Materials - "The diagenetic changes in bottom sediments from the central part of the Pacific"(Section VII.C.1)

BRODSKAYA, N. G., Institute of Geology - "Sedimentation and the regularities in the distribution of mineral resources in the geosynclinal basins of the Tertiary period in the area of Kamchatka and the Sakhalin Island" (Section VII.C)

BRUYEVICH, S. V., and ZAYTSEVA, Ye. D., Institute of Oceanology - "Some chemical features of sediments and ground solutions permeating the latter in the Pacific (materials of the northwestern part)" (Section VII.C.1)

BURKOV, V. A., Institute of Oceanology - "A study of equatorial currents in the western Pacific" (Section VII.B)

BURLUTSKAYA, V. M., and SAMOYLENKO, V. S., Institute of Oceanology - "The formation of air masses in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.A)

BURMISTROVA, V. D., Institute of Oceanology - "The regions of formation and transition courses of anti-cyclons in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean (Section VII.A)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, Oleg Konstantinovich; BEKMAN, Yu.K., ved. red.

[Accumulation and transformation of organic substances in marine sediments; investigating the problem of the origin of oil] Nakoplenie i preobrazovanie organicheskogo veshchestva v morskikh osadkakh; issledovanie po probleme proiskhozhdeniia nefti. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 127 p. (MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

L 33449-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6014285 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/002/0314/0325

AUTHOR: Bogorov, V. G.; Bordovskiy, O. K.; Vinogradov, M. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Development of Mineral Fuels (Institut geologii i razrabotki gopyuchikh iskopayemykh); Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Biochemistry of ocean plankton. Distribution of certain chemical components of plankton in the Indian Ocean

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 314-325

TOPIC TAGS: calcium carbonate, carbon, ~~plankton, biomass, phytoplankton~~ SEA WATER, PLANT ECOLOGY, BIOLOGIC ECOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY

ABSTRACT: The material for this study was collected by the research vessel "Vityaz'" during the 31st cruise in the Indian Ocean in October 1959 and April 1960. An 0—100 m layer of the ocean floor was sampled. The samples were dried without fixing. Calcium carbonate, organic carbon, and lipide contents were determined. The organic carbon content of the plankton investigated averages 29.9% (ranging from 24.2 to 35.6%) of the dry weight. The lowest plankton carbon content was observed in areas of intensive upwelling where an essential part of the total biomass is composed of phytoplankton (diatoms). Because of the constant relative amount of organic carbon in plankton, its absolute distribution in the upper 100-m layer generally follows rather closely the distribution pattern of the total plankton biomass. The lipide fraction content ranges from 6.4 to 13.6%, averaging 9.4% of the dry weight. Plankton

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ACC NR: AP6014285 6

is especially rich in lipide where it has maximum concentration. A high correlation between the amount of lipide in plankton and the depth of the upper boundary of the depth of the upper boundary of the thermocline was found. A similarly high correlation exists between the lipide content of the plankton and the temperature at the depth of 100 m. The data obtained lead to the conclusion that an increase or decrease in the lipide content of plankton is closely connected with environmental conditions. The distribution pattern of absolute amounts of lipide follows the general biomass distribution pattern of plankton. The calcium carbonate content averages 11.7% (ranging from 4.8 to 21%) of the dry weight. Comparison of the carbonate content of plankton with the distribution of pteropods and globogerins shows that, apparently, the calcium carbonate content of tropical plankton is determined, first of all, by the amount of globigernia. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 08, 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec65/ ORIG REF: 022/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, P. V.

BORDOVSKIY, P. V. : "Problem of the pursuit line for the point of a constant and a variable mass." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Odessa State U imeni I. I. Mechnikov. Odessa, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Science)

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

SOV/124-58-3-2571

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 5 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bordovskiy P. V.

TITLE: A Problem With Regard to the Straight-line Motion of a Point of Variable Mass in a Resistant Medium (Zadacha o pryamolineynom dvizhenii tochki peremennoy massy v soprotivlyayushcheysya srede)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Odessk. vyssh. morekhodn. uch-shche, 1956, Nr 2, pp 167-175

ABSTRACT: For the straight-line motion of a point of variable mass the author performs the integration of Meshcherskiy's equation in the instance of constant relative speed of the flow of particles and a quadratic law of resistance. While the exponential combustion law is taken into consideration in this instance, the force of gravity is not considered. This problem has been solved with more generalized hypotheses by V. V. Beletskiy (Prikl. matem. i mekhan., 1956, Vol 20, Nr 4, pp 559-560 - RZhMekh., 1957, Nr 6, abstract 6291).

V. S. Novoselov

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

124-58-9-9498D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bordovskiy, P. V.

TITLE: On the Motion of a Variable-mass Point Through a Resisting Medium (K voprosu o dvizhenii tochki peremennoy massy v soprotivlyayushcheysya srede)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, presented to the Odessk. un-t (University of Odessa), Odessa, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Odessk. un-t (University of Odessa), Odessa

1. Mathematics--Applications 2. Mechanics--Theory

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, P.V., Cand Phys-Math Sci —(diss) "On the problem of the movement of ~~the~~ a point of variable mass in a resisting medium." Odessa, 1958. 13 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Odessa State Univ im I.I.Mechnikov) 100 copies (KL, 20-58, 92)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

SOV/124-59-7-7205

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1959, Nr 7, p 12 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bordovskiy, P.V.

TITLE: Horizontal Motion of a Point Having Variable Mass and Moving in a Resisting Medium in the Case of Linear Law of Medium Resistance

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Odessk. Vyssh. inzh. morsk. uch-shche, 1958, Nr 3, pp 194 - 198

ABSTRACT: The rectilinear motion of a point having variable mass under the effect of a reactive force is studied in the case when the medium resistance is proportional to the first power of velocity (horizontal motion is discussed, but the manner in which the weight is balanced is not specified). The author assumes that the mass varies according to the law:

$$M = M_0 e^{-\alpha t}.$$

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

SOV/124-59-7-7205

Horizontal Motion of a Point Having Variable Mass and Moving in a Resisting Medium in the Case of Linear Law of Medium Resistance

The law of velocity, the law of the point motion along the active and passive sections of a trajectory, the velocity at the end of the active section of the trajectory, and the duration of combustion are determined.

M.I. Yefimov

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, P.V. [Bordovs'kyi, P.V.] (Odesa)

Vertical motion of a point of variable mass in a homogeneous gravity field subjected to the square law of resistance of a medium. Prykl. mekh. 5 no.1:102-105 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Odes'ke vishche morekhidne uchilishche.
(Gravitation) (Motion)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDOVSKIY, V.P.

Computing the coefficients of dipole apparatus in curvilinear sounding. Razved i prom. geofiz. no.24:24-27 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDRENKOV, G.Ye.

Outbreak of mass reproduction of slugs in Orel Province in 1957. Uch. zap. Orlov. gos. ped. inst. 18:21-38 '63.

Materials on pests of the winter rye in Orel Province. Ibid.:39-80

Distribution of weevils in the agricultural areas near the Voronezh Agricultural Institute. Ibid.:81-83

Populations of some species of weevils in the agricultural areas near the Voronezh Agricultural Institute. Ibid.:84-86
(MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

SOV/94-58-10-9/20

AUTHOR: Lifshits, G.I.,
Bordrov, S.M.,
Cherkalev, N. Ya.

TITLE: A Complex Proposal for Power Economy in Refrigeration (Kompleksnoye predlozheniye po ekonomii elektroenergii na vyrabotku kholoda)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 10, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a suggestion that was awarded a fifth premium in an All-Union Power Economy competition. In refrigeration power may be economised by reducing the pressure or temperature of condensation and by raising the pressure or temperature of evaporation. It is also important that the compressor should operate on dry gas and data are given relating gas dryness to compressor indicated efficiency. Artesian well water was employed to reduce the condensation temperature. Measures taken to ensure dry running of the compressors are described. The ammonia system was sub-divided to have two different evaporation temperatures to suit different

Card 1/2

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SOV/94-58-10-9/20

A Complex Proposal for Power Economy in Refrigeration

processes. The lay-out of the refrigerator circuits was improved. The measures described resulted in a power economy of 10%. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

17(3) SOV/20-123-4-51/53

AUTHORS: Bordskiy, V. Ya., Nechayeva, N. V.

TITLE: On the Interdependence Between the Quantitative Changes of Ribonucleic Acid, the Intensity of Function and the Trophic Conditions of a Neuron (O zavisimosti mezhdu kolichestvennymi izmeneniyami ribonukleinovoy kisloty, intensivnost'yu funktsionirovaniya i trofikoy neyrona) The Example of a Cytochemical Investigation of the Ganglionic Cells of the Retina (Na primere tsitokhimicheskogo issledovaniya ganglioznykh kletok setchatki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 756 - 759 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quantity of ribonucleic acid (RNA) in the cytoplasm of the nerve cells differs considerably according to the functional state of the latter (Refs 1-6). The problem of the type of RNA participation in the life activity of the nerve cells demands, however, a special investigation. The authors proved (Ref 7) that the RNA quantity in the ganglionic cells of the retina (of frogs) increases with a prolonged illumination. At the same time the authors found proof of the fact that fluctuations of the RNA quantities are indirectly and secondarily and not

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On the Interdependence Between the Quantitative Changes of Ribonucleic Acid, the Intensity of Function and the Trophic Conditions of a Neuron. The Example of a Cytochemical Investigation of the Ganglionic Cells of the Retina

SOV/20-123-4-51/53

directly connected with the specific function of the neuron. In the present paper the following problems were investigated: 1) Does the velocity of the fluctuation of the RNA quantity depend on the intensity of the light stimulus ? 2) Is the increase in quantity of RNA necessarily connected with a prolonged light stimulus, or is a weak impulse sufficient (2 - 5 min. illumination) to further maintain the increase even in the dark ? 3) Are there seasonal fluctuations of the RNA quantity? 4) From which source is the increase in quantity of RNA supplied ? Grass frogs (Rana temporaria) served as experimental animals. The optical density of the RNA was determined by ultraviolet cytophotometry. The evaluation and analysis of the results had already been earlier described (Refs 7,8) by the authors. The authors found the following: 1) The velocity of fluctuation of the RNA quantity depends on the intensity of the stimulation of the ganglionic cells. 2) There exists a direct (though not proportional) relation between the duration of the action of the light stimulus and

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the increase in quantity of RNA. The decrease in intensity of the RNA quantity after the changing over of the eye from active function (light) to relative rest (dark) depends to some extent on the initial content of RNA. 3) There exists a noticeable relation between the RNA quantity in the ganglionic cells and the total physiological state of the animals. RNA does not only perform the specific function of the neurons but also more general processes of their life activity. 4) It may be assumed that the source from which the RNA increase in the ganglionic cells is supplied are the substances transported by the blood; they probably are not the inner reserves of the cells. The experimental results are collected in table 1. They prove the final conclusions of the earlier papers of the authors (Refs 7, 10) that RNA does not directly take part in the specific function of the nervous cells. The changes of the RNA quantities in the case of displacements of the functional state of the neurons are not of a primary nature. However, the

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On the Interdependence Between the Quantitative Changes SOV/20-123-4-51/53
of Ribonucleic Acid, the Intensity of Function and the Trophic Conditions of
a Neuron. The Example of a Cytochemical Investigation of the Ganglionic Cells
of the Retina

regular character of these changes (Refs 1,4,7,11-14) tends to show the relation between RNA and still unknown basic chemical processes of nervous activity. A. L. Byzov and G. D. Smirnov assisted in the work. There are 1 figure and 14 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 11, 1958, by A. N. Bakulev, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1958

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDSODI, L. 1948

(1st Pediatrid Dept., U. of Budapest)

"ABsorption and Excretion of Potassium."

Paediatria Danubiana, 1948, 4/4(190-195)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. No. 7, p. 887

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOV, A.V. (Moskva)

Early diagnosis of the influence of total vibration on the human body. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.5:50-52 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya gigiyeny i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOV, A. V. (Moskva)

Effect of some factors of working conditions on freight train conductors. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.12:7-11 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya gigiyeny i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)
(RAILROAD CONDUCTORS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOV, I.V.; KOROBOV, V.A.; SAVCHENKO, I.Ye.

The problem of a thorough improvement of Moscow's city and suburban communications. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 29 no.2:11-17 F '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(Moscow--Radio tranzit)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

DAVIDOVICH, Vladimir Georgiyevich, prof., doktor ekonom.nauk; BORDUKOV, I.V., inzh., red.; GORSHKOV, A.P., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Settlement in industrial centers; engineering-economic principles] Rasselenie v promyshlennykh uzlakh; inzhenerno-ekonomicheskie osnovy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1960. 322 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(City planning)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

ANDRONOV, G.A.; BORDUKOV, I.V.; KUZNETSOV, A.I.

Improve the quality and importance of regional planning projects. Prom.stroi. 38 no.4:2-5 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Andronov).
2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Bordukov). 3. Giprogor (for Kuznetsov).
(Regional planning)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOV, I.V.

City traffic and transportation in Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.1:26-30 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Moscow--Transportation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOV, V., inzh.; MOTOLYANSKIY, S., inzh.-ekonomist; PASHKOV, V., arkhitektor; RAYTMAN, S., arkhitektor

Residential district with four-and five-story apartment houses. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 9 no.2:4-14 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Architecture--Designs and plans)
(Apartment houses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOV, V.T.; SOKOLOV, V.S.; LAZAREV, A.A.; POPOV, V.N.

Gas-turbine pressure charging of KDM diesel tractor engines. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 30 no. 12:5-8 D'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut, Leningrad (for Bordukov, Sokolov). 2. Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod (for Lazarev, Popov).
(Diesel engines)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOV, V.T.

Investigating joint performance of a diesel engine with a controlled turbocompressor. Trudy TSNIDI no.37:3-21 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)
(Diesel engines) (Turbomachines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BAYKOV, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; BORDUKOV, V.T., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; LAZAREV, A.A., inzh.; POPOV, V.N., knad.tekhn.nauk; SUKHOV, Ye. I., inzh.

Results of turbocharging of the KDM-100 engines. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.5:37-46 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut i Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod.

(Tractors—Engines—Superchargers)

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L 24438-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2 WE

ACC NR: AP6006396 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0141/0141

AUTHORS: Baykov, B. P.; Bordukov, V. T.; Deych, R. S.; Luk'yanchenko, B. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Equipment for supercharging internal combustion engines. Class 46, No. 178243 [announced by Central Scientific Research Diesel Institute (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 141

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine component, supercharger

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents equipment for supercharging internal combustion engines, containing two turbines operating in the exhaust gases from the engine. One turbine drives the supercharger compressor and the other drives a blower which draws air through the engine condenser (see Fig. 1). To increase the efficiency of the engine at partial cycles, the turbines are inserted in series along the gas passage.

Card 1/2 UDK: 621.43.068.9--713.1 621.43.052--713.1

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L 24438-66

ACC NR: AP6006396

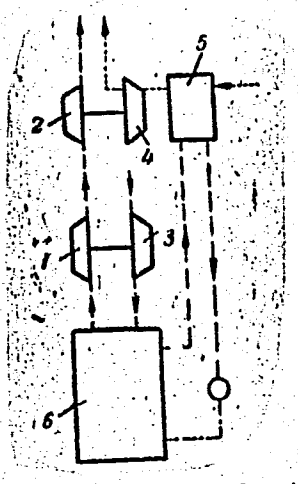

Fig. 1. 1 - Gas turbine of turbocompressor; 2 - gas turbine of turboblower; 3 - supercharger compressor; 4 - blower; 5 - condenser; 6 - engine.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov64

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

VOYEVODIN, A.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KUDEL', K.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MURAROVA, O.I.; NIBYT, V.A.; TARASENKO, I.M., kand. biolog. nauk; SMELYANETS, V.P.; PALASKAS, D.N.; KOROBATOV, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BORDUKOVA, M.; KACHAYEVA, V., semenovod; GLINKA, Ye., agronom; SHEVCHENKO, A.B., aspirant; BOCHAROV, K.; GLEBOV, M.A., kand. ekonom. nauk

Results of herbicide testing. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.7:23-26 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Voyevodin). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Kudel', Smelyanets). 3. Nachal'nik Kiyevskoy oblastnoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Murarova). 4. Zaveduyushchiy Mironovskim punktom signalizatsii (for Nibyt). 5. Nizhnedneprovskaya stantsiya obleseniya peskov i vinogradarstva na peskakh, TSuryupinsk, Khersonskoy oblasti (for Tarasenko). 6. Zaveduyushchiy Kokandskim nablyudatel'nym punktom, Ferganskoy oblasti (for Palaskas). 7. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva, Kirovabad (for Korobatov). 8. Zaveduyushchiy Moskovskoy kartofel'noy toksikologicheskoy laboratoriyey (for Bordukova). 9. Sovkhoz "Voskresenskiy", Moskovskoy oblasti (for Kachayeva). 10. Moskovskaya kartofel'naya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya (for Glinka). 11. Ukrainskiy institut rasteniyevodstva, selektsii i genetiki imeni V.Ya. Yur'yeva (for Shevchenko). 12. Nachal'nik Kurskoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Bocharov).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

FILIPPOV, D.I.; KHARLAMP'YEVA, N.I.; MAKSAKOVA, V.M.; KHILKOVA, O.G.; IVANCHENKO, Ye.A.; ZHUKOVSKIY, D.I.; BORDUKOVA, M.V.; TAIROVA, V.N., red.

[Growing seed potatoes in the R.S.F.S.R.] Semenovodstvo kartofelia v RSFSR [By] D.I.Filippov i dr. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M. V.

System of Prophylactic Measures for Control of Phytopthora, Sad i Ogorod, no. 7, 1947, pp/2?-30. f0 Sal3

SO - SIRA SI 90-53, 19 December 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M. V.

Phytonocides in the Control of Phytophthora on Potatoes, Sad i Ogorod, no. 9, 1947, pp. 62-65. 80 Sal3

SO - SIRA SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUTOVA, M. V.

Reasons for Pot to Withering in the South and South-East of U.S.S.R., Sad i Ogorod, no. 2, 1948, pp. 57-63. 80 Sal3

SO SIRA SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M. V.

"Diseases and Pests of the Potato, Moscow 1950, 132 pp.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M.B.

Bolezni i vrediteli kartofelia i
mery borby s nimi (Diseases and pests of the potato
and measures of combatting them). Stalingrad,
Obl. knigoizdat, 1952. 80 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, MARIYA VLAS'YEVNA

N/5
632.484
.B7

Bolezni I Vrediteli Kartofelya (Diseases and pests of potatoes)

Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1955.

139, (5) P. Illus., Tables, Bibliography: P. 138 (140)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

Country : USSR
Category: Plant Diseases. Diseases in Cultivated Plants.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82682

Author : Bordukova, M.V.; Belova, O.D.
Inst :
Title : Soviet Scientists' Development of Potato Disease Control Methods.

Orig Pub: Kartofel', 1958, No 1, 14-18

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M.V., kand.biolog.nauk

Stem nematode of potatoes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:39 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut kartofel'nogo khozyaystva, Kraskovo, Moskovskoy obl.
(Potatoes—Diseases and pests)
(Nematode diseases of plants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MEL'NIKOV, V.A., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KOMKOVA, M.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ALEKSEYEV, L.Z., agronom; MAKSIMOVA, S.A., agronom; PAYATSYK, V.V., agronom; KHAYKEVICH, A.M., agronom; BYKOVA, M.G., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the potato grower]Spravochnik kartofelevoda. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 335 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Potatoes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M.V.

Preparations for controlling potato late blight. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.12:35-36 D '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Potato late blight) (Fungicides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M.V., kand.biolog.nauk; ZAIKIN, B.A., agronom; GLINKA, Ye.V., agronom

How to prevent the spreading of Phytophthora infection. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.8:38-40 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskaya kartofel'naya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M.V., kand.biolog.nauk

Questions and answers. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.11:43-44 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUKOVA, M.V., kand. biolog. nauk

Potato late blight. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9:38 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDULYA, A.P.; SIT'KO, S.P.

Electronic collimation of neutrons from the reaction D (d, n) He^3_2.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.8:912-914 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Shevchenko.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUN, N.F.

Utilization of waste heat of mash in the distilling industry. Spirt. prom. 20 no.4:24 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Waste heat)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUN, N. F.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63546

Author: Bordun, N. F.

Institution: None

Title: Device for Taking Samples from Fermentation Vat

Original Periodical: Spirt. prom-st', 1956, No 1, 32

Abstract: The device consists of a pipe 80-100 mm in diameter, 1.5 m long welded into the vat cover. Bottom end of pipe is open while top end is provided with hinged lid sealed by a gasket. Thief tube with one l holding capacity is lowered into the vat through the pipe on hinged wire rod attached to valve of the thief and during lowering of the latter the sample gradually flows in through 2 6 mm apertures in the tapered portion of the thief. Plant tests have confirmed the advantages of the proposed device.

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUN, N.F.

Automatic control of industrial processes. Spirt.prom. 22 no.2:37 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vysshaya shkola pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Hydraulic transmission)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

Bordun, N.F.

BORDUN, N.F.

Standardized design for mash converters. Spirt.prom. 23 no.6:31-33 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

BORDUN, N.F. (Irkutsk)

Improving the work of malt houses in distilleries. Spirt. prom. 24 no.1:39 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Malt)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000206310015-3

AUTHOR: Bordun, N.F. SOV/71-59-2-8/26

TITLE: On the Question of the Structure of Management of a Distillery (K voprosu o strukture upravleniya spirtovym zavodom)

PERIODICAL: Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The alcohol industry faces particular problems due to the fact that it is changing over to processing exclusively defective, unconditioned raw material without lowering production quotas. Moreover, the industry has difficulty in procuring fuel. The question of efficient management is therefore of utmost importance; fewer steps of subordination, fewer supervisors and intermediaries are required, fewer heads but more hands to do the job. The author proposes a chart which is based on the division of the plant in 2 parts, one being purely administrative, consisting of 7 sections under the direct control of the manager, and the other dealing with production only; there are 6 sections operating under the control of a chief engineer who is responsible to the manager for the entire production. A group is to be formed of 3 men dealing with questions of personnel and shifts, and which is also responsible for carrying out the program of technical improvements. One of the conditions of changing over to a new organization

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On the Question of the Structure of Management of a Distillery

of management is a revision and curtailment of the production reporting system, a reduction of the number of analyses and transfer of part of the laboratory work to the respective plant sections.
There is 1 chart.

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SOV/21-59-9-17/25

AUTHOR: Bordunov, I.N.

TITLE: New Data on the Saksagan Series of Rocks in the Kremenchug District

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Nr 9, 1959, pp 1002-1005 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article, the author discusses the metamorphized sediments of volcanic origin discovered during recent research on the Kremenchug magnetic anomaly. The basic components of these sediments - cherty tuffs - proved to belong to the ferrous strata, and the acid components - the tuffs and tuffobreccia - with pyrites ores to the shist strata of the Saksagan series. The ascertainment of the metamorphized sediments of volcanic origin of the Saksagan series of the Kremenchug magnetic anomaly shows that: 1) the effusive activity during the formation of ferrous and siliceous rocks in the Kremenchug region was not limited by the talc level only, but expanded con-

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New Data on the Saksagan Series of Rocks in the Kremenchug District

siderably wider. The deposits of ferrous hornstones of this region are not only in the genetic but also in a close space connection with the effusions of the spilitic lava and with the fumarole activity in the volcanic synclinal range. 2) The clarification of the effusive nature of the tuffobreccia and of the stratified massive pyrite ores connected with it, ties the conditions of their formation with the Ural pyrite ores [Ref 3]. This opens prospects for prospecting copper and nickle sulfide ores within the limits of the shist strata of the Kremenchug magnetic anomaly. There are 3 Soviet references.

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New Data on the Saksagan Series of Rocks in the Kremenchug District

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